CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

Charlotte, (N. C.) May 5, 1837. [NO. 344.

EXCLUSIVE LOCAL NEWS.

A late London paper tells a very amusing story, growing out of the rivalry of two country newspapers published in the West of England. The chief recommendation of all the provincial papers in that country is the interest and quantity of the local news; and the two editors referred to principally displayed their hostility to each other by a deadly jealousy of that kind of intelligence. The one journal was published on Friday and the other on Saturday. It occurred one moonlight Thursday evening, while he of the Saturday was walking about half a mile from the town, that he observed a short distance off the road, the body of a man suspended by the neck from a tree, and who upon examination, he found had committed suicide. A fit of alarm seized the Saturday editor lest the discovery of the man having destroyed himself should be made that night, and consequently the rival journalist be the first to give the particulars of a circumstance which could not fail to produce a great sensation in the place. If Friday's "Chronicle" had the intelligence before the Saturday's "Courant," it would be the making of the fortune of the former, while it would be all but the ruin of the latter. What was to be done to prevent it? A thought struck the conductor of the "Courant" he would, assisted by a confidential person employed in the office, cut down the body, and secretly convey it to a stable of his own, where he would conceal it till the following night—against which time the rival journal would be published—and then return with it to the spot where he found it. A horse and cart were procured, and the deceased was conveyed to the editor's stable, where the body was covered with straw.

Having thus, as he believed, secured the news of the suicide to himself, he betook himself to his editorial chair and was engaged during the greater part of the night in working out a tale of horror for his Saturday's paper; and it was not till long after midnight, that he retired, with an anxious mind, to bed. He soon fell asleep, dreamed of the sensation the suicide had created among the people, the chargrin of his rival editor at the tale of horror in his paper, and the large edition he had sold.

Early next morning, a servant having occasion to go into the stable, in rummaging about, discovered the corpse hid under the straw, and immediately ran screaming to the house. His cries disturbed the editor; he jumped up, slipped on his clothes, and rushed down stairs. The cause of the noise was explained to him;—he pronounced the servant a fool, snatched the keys of the stable, and run out and locked it,—commanding that no one should attempt to go into the stable that day. The cries of the servant had attracted the attention of a man passing by at the time, who seeing him running from the stable, seemingly much terrified, had gone to the door and looking in had discovered the object of the servant's fear. As a good citizen, he spread the news, and in ten minutes the proper authorities were apprised of the circumstances. An inquiry into the matter was immediately instituted. Suspicion fell on the journalist; he had been seen attended by one of the men in his employ, taking something out of a cart and carrying it into the stable on the preceding night. He was taken into custody; a number of circumstances, strongly presumptive of his having strangled the deceased, transpired in the course of the coroner's investigation; and his own life, according to all appearances, was about to become the price of his anxiety to deprive his rival of "interesting local news."

In vain did he protest his innocence—in vain did he relate each particular event as it had occurred. His haggard countenance, —his locking the stable door after the body had been discovered by the servant, his command that no one should go into it during the day, were held to be almost conclusive against his story, and his commitment was about to be made out. Fortunately for him, at this moment one of the jury feeling in a side pocket of the deceased that had been overlooked in the first instance found a letter written a few hours before the suicide in which he declared his intention to destroy himself. It relieved the editor—but his narrow escape, and the trouble he got himself into, made him far more cautious in future as to the means he took to obtain "exclusive local news."—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

To raise forward Potatoes.—It is stated in the New England Farmer, that potatoes exposed to a warm sun a few days before planting, will be a week more forward than those planted in the common way. As the experiment will cost but little trouble, we think it worth the trial, and would suggest to those who make it, to favor us with the result of their respective experiments, as all such things tend to add to the sum of agricultural knowledge, and to inspire an *esprit du corps*, highly promotive of the general interests of husbandmen.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

There is a boy in Needham, so very cross-eyed that he can look around his own head.

From the New York Star.

Catarral Influenza, or La Grippe.—The following brief chronological account of this disease, making such ravages in Europe, may be interesting as it is probable it will soon reach us.

Before the fourteenth century we have no account of Catarrh as an epidemic.

Fourteenth Century.—It appeared in Italy in 1323, '27, '58, '87—old men victims.

Fifteenth Century.—In France, 1403, '10, '11, '27 '81.—Italy, 1428. That of 1411 imputed to divine punishment for an obscene song in vogue. When the person was attacked, they said "He must have sung the song."

Sixteenth Century.—In Italy, France and Spain in 1505, '10. It was fatal to Anne, wife of Philip I, and Pope Gregory XIII. Passed over Europe in 1557, '59, '74, '80. In Italy it was fatal from the use of the lancet. In Rome 9000 died; Madrid was depopulated; at Barcelona, 20,000 were attacked. In 1590, '91 visited France, Germany and Italy. From August 1590 to August 1591, 60,000 perished.

Eighteenth Century.—1709, Switzerland, France, Italy. 1762 the whole of Europe —commenced in January with a great thaw; in Switzerland mild. In eight days 908 died of it in London. 1782 again. In 1735 progressed gradually south over Europe; reached New England from Madrid and Naples; from New England spread south to Barbadoes and Jamaica, to Peru and Mexico, with the same symptoms—it had began in mild weather following cold. Dogs and Horses were subject to it. In 1737 in England, described by Huxham; in 1742 Germany, Holland, England, France and Italy, when 2000 died in Rome, owing again to bleeding. In 1743 again in Europe; in one week 1000 died in London, and many horses had it violently, then called La Grippe in France; appeared also in 1743, '58, '81. In last year it began in February; 100 died a day at Breslaw, and in October it came to America. In 1767 in Spain; in 1775 all Europe; then called in Italy Influenza, meaning the influence of the elements. In 1780 France and England. In France called also Follete, Grenede, &c. In 1782 Russia, Sweeden, and Germany had it. On the evening of January 27, that year, the thermometer suddenly rose from 33 below zero to 5 above it, and the same day 4000 persons were attacked. The Germans have called it Blitzhatarr (Catarrha Lightning) indicative of its rapid attacks—appeared among shipping after a storm—went over Europe. In 1799 Russia.

Nineteenth Century.—In 1800 south of France; in 1802 in France and Italy; 1813, France; 1817, England; 1833, Great Britain.

☞ There is every reason to believe it will go the rounds in Europe, passing south as usual simultaneously into Italy and Spain, and in the fall coming over to America to pursue the same course here. Its cause is ascertained by a severe cold winter followed by moisture. It commences in November, December and January. If occasionally, in summer, it is announced by unusual cold and moisture preceding. Every predisposition in the U. States at this moment seems to exist for its reception. Therefore in time look to caution in dress and exposure, and when it comes, mild treatment as in common colds, and avoid bleeding, especially in old persons and the suffering poor.

A writer in the Boston Courier, under the signature of "Algernon Sidney," lately addressed a series of letters to the Reverend Dr. Channing, on the subject of the latter gentleman's letter to Birney, the abolitionist, which according to our view of the matter, pretty much used up the Reverend volunteer. Algernon Sidney was abused very much during the course of the correspondence by the poor contemptible creature Garrison and some of his incendiary compeers, and the last letter of Sidney made an offer to the abolitionists pretty well calculated to test the sincerity of their professions. The writer mentioned the case of a clergyman who had distressed himself by advancing money to purchase freedom for some southern slaves, which he (Algernon Sidney) would advance three hundred dollars to alleviate if the abolitionists would do the same. After some time in consulting, they agreed to make up a purse for the purpose, and the money has been deposited accordingly. The individual for whose benefit the sum has been raised turns out to be the Reverend R. R. Gurley, and we dare say the abolitionists are sorely distressed at having been thus forced into the only really laudable expenditure of money that ever took place among them.—*N. Y. Courier.*

To cure Rheumatism or Rheumatic Gout. —Take two ounces of powdered sulphur, one ounce of Gumguacum, half an ounce of Nitre, quarter of an ounce of Rheubarb, and mix them well with honey. A tea-spoon full of this mixture to be taken every night going to bed, after having bathed the feet and legs, up to the knees in hot water. Rub the part affected, frequently, with opodeldoc—take exercise—but be particular in keeping the feet dry.—*Probatum est.*

PRICE OF FLOUR—COMPARATIVE TABLE.

We subjoin from the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian a highly interesting table, giving a comparative view of the price of flour in that city for the first three months in the year from 1796 to the present time. It possesses peculiar interest at the present moment, showing as it does, the great and rapid fluctuations of the market, and stating the fact that, at periods when labor did not obtain more than half the price it now commands, flour has sold at much higher prices than those which are now complained of. In 1796, for instance, it sold as high as fifteen dollars a barrel.

PRICES OF FLOUR.

For the three first months of the year, from 1796 to 1837, inclusive.

Years.	January.	February.	March.
1796	$12 00	13 50	15 00
1797	10 00	10 00	10 00
1798	8 50	8 50	8 50
1799	9 50	9 40	9 25
1800 } 1801 }	11 50	11 25	11 50
1802	7 00	7 00	7 00
1803	6 50	6 50	6 50
1804	7 50	7 50	7 00
1805	11 00	12 25	13 00
1806	7 50	7 50	7 00
1807	7 50	7 50	7 50
1808 (embargo)	6 00	5 75	5 50
1809 do	5 50	7 00	7 00
1810 { In July, August, $11 a 12 }	7 75	8 00	8 25
1811	11 00	10 50	10 50
1812 (War)	10 50	10 12½	9 75
1813 do	11 00	10 00	9 50
1814 do	9 25	8 25	8 00
1815 do	8 00	8 00	7 75
1816	9 00	9 00	8 00
1817	13 50	13 75	4 25
1818	10 00	10 75	10 50
1819	9 00	8 75	18 25
1820	6 00	5 50	5 00
1821	4 00	4 00	3 75
1822	6 25	6 25	6 25
1823	7 00	6 75	7 00
1824	6 00	6 00	6 12
1825	4 87	5 12	5 12
1826	4 75	4 62	4 50
1827	5 75	6 00	5 75
1828	5 00	4 87	4 75
1829	8 50	8 25	8 00
1830	4 62	4 50	4 50
1831	6 12	6 25	7 00
1832	5 50	5 50	5 50
1833	5 75	5 00	5 50
1834	5 25	5 00	5 87
1835	4 87	5 07	5 05
1836	6 50	6 62	6 75
1837	11 00	11 00	

From the Cincinnati Commercial Herald.

TOWN-MAKING ANECDOTE.

Those who have been to the West, where towns are made in the night, (on paper,) sold in an hour, and built up in a week, have seen the arts of speculators who purchase a quarter section of land, lay it into town lots, make a map of the surrounding country, laying down rail roads and canals, all centering in their towns, which is thus demonstrated to be the future "Emporium of the West."

The following anecdote takes off this practice of town speculating to a T. We copy it from a Rochester paper:

"A fellow who had observed all the sellers of land, and had seen all the canals, rail roads, &c. which had been built, on paper, brought a noble cow to one of the great land markets to sell. He placed her by the side of one of the land offices, and offered her for sale. "What is your price?" asked one. "It is sixty dollars," he answered.—"Sixty thunders!" vociferated an astonished countryman, "why is she so much?"—"Here is a map of her," said the fellow, pulling a paper, with a large cow picture upon it, out of his breeches pocket, and he continued. "You see here the great Wildcat Turnpike runs immediately under her tail to the city of the swamps. Loon Lake Canal will intersect her head on the top horn side, and the Cataract rail road passes directly through her! Gentlemen don't all speak at once." And, Mr. Editor, lest I might be called guilty of setting my friend uneasy to go west, I will subscribe myself,

Yours, truly, A Hoosier.

It will afford sincere pleasure to the friends of the late Hon. Nathaniel Dane, to know that the Legislature of the new Territory of Wisconsin, at its present session, have erected a new county, in which the Seat of Government is located, and called it Dane county, in honor of his memory, and in grateful recollection of the benefits conferred on the Northwestern Territory (of which Wisconsin is a part) by the celebrated Ordinance of 1787, of which he was the author. This is a just tribute of respect, and well earned by the public services of that eminent Jurist. That it has not been done before, cannot be attributed to the want of a proper sensibility on the part of the other States of the West; such is an omission to be accounted for solely from inadvertence. The youngest daughter of that beautiful region has now fairly earned the high praise of building the just public monument to her departed benefactor.—*Boston Daily Ads.*

A cure for Burns.—Scrape the inside of a potato; mix sweet oil and turpentine so as to make a poultice of the mixture, and apply it to the burn immediately, and it will extract the heat.

We have seen it somewhere observed that in certain portions of our country, particularly at the north, the pursuit of agriculture is considered secondary to that of the learned professions, or of commerce. That such a diseased state of feeling may have existed, especially where the glare and false show that attach to a city life have lost their aid in fostering the error, is probable—but how an individual, uninfluenced by the motives of pecuniary display, can for a moment regard the cultivation of the earth as inferior to any pursuit, we are at a loss to discover. If the human mind confers dignity, in proportion as that mind can be relieved from sordid impulses and be brought into communion with the great Source whence it sprung, the more dignified is the calling and more noble the pursuit. Let us behold the farmer in his little domain, dependant alone upon a beneficent Providence and his industry for the comforts of life. We see him walk forth amid his fields contented and happy—to him money is valueless, for he has nothing to buy—gain is of no importance as it is superfluous. He sees the world at a distance, and hears the roar of its turmoil—but he listens to it as the landsman does to the dashing of the far off ocean, and thanks heaven that he at least has nothing to do with its cares and dangers. At the evening's close he retires to his rest, tranquil in mind as well as body, and tranquilly resigns himself to that sleep which exhausted nature requires. On the other hand, look at the man engaged in traffic, or in a profession always on the look out for some little advantage to be gained or lost. His moments are made up of anxieties: In the morning he looks forward to the wants of the day with anxiety on the score of his purse or his reputation. Each moment brings with it fresh cause for the exercise of his facilities, and when at length, tired out with care, he goes to his couch, it is but to act over in his dreams the painful realities by which he has been surrounded. Now which is the more respectable, in the genuine sense of the term?—he who is the slave of circumstances, and the subject of other men's doings, the sport of fortune and at best but its bedizened puppet—or he who in the retirement of country life can view unmoved the vicissitudes of nations, and whilst he looks abroad over his fields and sees the rich verdue and the ripened grain, recollects with gratitude the good Being that sends the rain and the sunshine, the spring time and the harvest—that lights up the heavens with its own magnificence, and decks the earth in the gorgeous vestments of his glory—who pours forth abundance among the nations, and at whose nod the valleys tremble and the mountains bow their heads. Our taste is in favor of that respectability which means independence.—*Balt. American.*

Taken at his word.—The New York Sun has the following account of cool conduct on the part of a robber in that city:

"Some days since Dr. F. T. Ferris, of Duane-st. advertised in our paper a reward of $20, "and no questions asked," for the return of a couple of miniatures stolen from his office. The "*advertiser*" as Powell calls it, had the effect to produce him a visitor in the person of a very genteel looking young fellow, who entered his office, Sun in hand, and inquired, "Is Doctor Ferris in?" Certainly sir replied the Doctor. "Is this your advertisement, sir?" "It is;" was the ready replied. "These, sir, are the "*pictures*," resumed the genteel stranger, taking the miniatures from his right hand breeches pocket; "and these are the things with which I *pinked* them," exhibiting a bunch of skeleton keys, which he leisurely drew from his opposite pocket. "Well," said the Doctor, "I suppose you want the promised reward?" "Your honor is pledged for it, sir," complacently replied the visitor, "*and no questions asked.*" The doctor handed over the twenty, which the fellow pocketed with the utmost *nonchalance*, and bidding the doctor 'good day,' made his exit with a bow and a smile of the utmost self-complacency.

Two to two.—Mr. Wilkie a gentleman of sporting propensities met a friend of his: 'Ah, Richard, how are ye, my boy? You are just the fellow I wanted. You must be umpire between me and Hickley. We are going to have a trotting match; my grays against some of his cattle.' *Richards.* Hickley and I are after the very same thing. 'Ah, indeed! that is a curious coincidence; How are you going?' *Wilkie.* In our phætons, two horses to two.' *Richards.*—'Extraordinary! We are TWO TO TWO TOO! And where are you to run to?' (With a prophetic grin.) *Wilkie.*—'To Too Tooting.' *Richards.* Well, this is surprising! We are TWO TO TWO TOO, TO TOOTING TOO.'

"Why, in bless me! where is this newspaper printed?" exclaimed an elderly lady, after reading the long list of marriages which lately appeared in a paper published in Marion county, Ohio. "If it is'nt from '*Marrying county.*' I declare," she added on examining the title. "Now does'nt that make both ends meet finely. La! what a suitable name!"

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MAY. 1837.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday,	5 11 4	6	For May, 1837.
Saturday,	5 10 4	6	H. M.
Sunday,	5 9 4	6	New 3 1 40 aft'n.
Monday,	5 8 4	6	First 11 12 15 aft'n.
Tuesday,	5 7 4	6	Full 19 2 7 morn.
Wednesday,	5 6 4	6	Last 26 6 40 morn.
Thursday,	5 5 4	6	

From the Hiwassee (Tenn.) Observer.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

It is well known to our readers that among the many natural curiosities found in the extensive caves and grottos in the vicinity of the Great Laurel Ridge, (Cumberland Mountains,) many human skeletons and bones of animals have been discovered, some of them in a petrified state. These natural prodigious vaulted apartments and chambers, which, when viewed by torch light, exhibit scenes of gloomy grandeur which astonish the beholder.—Petrified trees have also been discovered on the banks of this river near this place, as also bones of mammoths and other animal whose race are now extinct.

But the most remarkable discovery that has ever been made in this part of the country—if not the greatest natural curiosity in the world, was brought to light on Sunday, the 8th Jan. by two scientific gentlemen with whom we are acquainted and who are now here. They have been for several weeks exploring the caves above alluded to, and collecting such curiosities as they wished to carry away with them.

They are provided for this purpose with a boat of gum elastic, and capable of buoying two persons. With this boat and other conveniences procured for the purpose, they paddled cautiously before they leave their boat, penetrate every accessible hole in the west Cumberland mountains for they are determined to spend the whole season among them.

The wonderful discovery which will now shortly be presented to the public is three petrified bodies entire, one of a dog, and two human bodies, one of them holding a bear. It is believed by these gentlemen that all three of the bodies may be removed in their position in a perfect state; though the dog, being in a laying posture upon a rock, it will undoubtedly be a difficult job to remove it uninjured. The human bodies appear to be those of men—probably brothers. Their clothing can hardly be distinguished—but still it is evident that that which was in a manner turned to stone.—They are described thus—one sitting, with his head leaned as it were against a projecting rock, and the other standing, with a bear hallooed in his hand, as though he were surprised, and had just started on a march, while the dog lies as if couched in fear, about to make a spring—but the bear or body is not distinct enough to determine which position.

This wonderful formation cannot be accounted for in any other way than that the persons were buried by some convulsion of nature. The cave in which they are found is full 125 feet into the mountain, and is situated about a mile and a half from what is called Mammoth Grotto, in Grant's fork. The entrance to the place is small, and it is thought that it was never explored at all. At the foot of the entrance of the cave is a considerable brook of water, which appears to gather from all parts of it. There is also a valley thence to the river. The gentlemen who have made this interesting discovery are making active preparations to bring away the bodies which they intend to have forwarded to New York.

Since the above was written, we have had an invitation to visit the cave and bodies, which we shall most certainly accept. We have hitherto declined to mention the names of the persons to whom we have alluded in this account. One of them is a wealthy English gentleman, a resident of Philadelphia, John Chester, Esq., and his companion is Mr. Jacob L. Davis, a Philadelphian. The object of their scientific researches is principally their own gratification. We shall next week give our readers some further particulars relative to the position of the cave, etc., which our visit will enable us to do.

A Maine paper says—"This State the last year paid out *four millions* of dollars for bread stuffs. The Legislature have passed an act, giving *two dollars* to every man who shall raise *twenty* bushels of wheat; and for every bushel over and above *thirty*, 2 cents per bushel.

Dinner to Mr. Peyton,

At Williamsborough, Granville County, N. C.

In reply to a Correspondent interested in the Hon. Balie Peyton, inviting him to partake of a Public Dinner to be given in Williamsboro', at such time as he might designate, the following was received:

Nashville, March 10, 1837.

GENTLEMEN: At the time I received your invitation, while at Washington, to attend a Public Dinner, in Williamsboro', imminent engagements of business prevented me from making a suitable reply. In retiring from the Congress of the United States, as I have done, nothing could be more grateful to my feelings than the approbation of the wise and the good. But, gentlemen, this rich, this only reward which should be counted by those who prefer what they believe to be their country's good, to their own ease, or advancement; is much enhanced on the present occasion, in my estimation, by the reflection that it is an honor (I wish I could feel a consciousness of having achieved any thing worthy of it) voluntarily bestowed, coming warm from the hearts of the descendants of those heroes whose valor won our liberties; of those sages whose wisdom framed our once venerated and now violated Constitution. I am proud to be thus hailed at your ancient Borough, by that unadulterated spirit which fired the bosoms of a noble ancestry, and which burned, and swelled, and spread, consuming every vestige of Tyranny, and extirpating the very roots and germs of servility and base submission to lawless power. I implore you, as you venerate your sires, as you love your country, as you estimate your own liberties and the freedom of your children, to cherish those hallowed feelings—to revert often to this Nation's birth-day, and remember the spirit of divinity which then moved over the people. Compare it with the sickening corruptions, the high-handed *startling usurpations* of this degenerate day, and ask yourselves, solemnly and soberly, if there is not much cause—not for despair nor despondency—we should *never despair* of the Republic, so long as there remains one fragment of the wreck upon which to build our hopes—but for that *united action*, that *eternal vigilance*, amongst all who love their *country* more than the *spoils of its offices*, which is the price of safety and of liberty. Look around—survey the scene!—What an iron tyranny the country has just passed under? What a *corrupt despotism* still avail it? Corruption is to perpetuate, what Tyranny created! How came Martin Van Buren, Chief Magistrate of the Nation? Andrew Jackson said let him be President, and he was President. How is this creature of another's will to maintain his authority? By the patronage of the Federal Government; with the millions which are *wrung* from the hard earnings of the people, will he pay his legions, perpetuate his sway, and appoint his successor, if the American people continue dead *to their dearest interests*. PATRICK HENRY, in the inspiration of his eloquence, did not conceive of those rapid strides towards Monarchy, which I have witnessed in the last two years of my brief public life. I have seen a party, to which I once belonged—a President, I once supported, and upon whom was placed my proudest hopes of all that was pure and patriotic, falsify the brightest expectations of friends, verify the worst predictions of enemies, and violate pledges solemnly given to the country. I have seen a party, one of whose cardinal maxims was, "that the patronage of the Federal Government should not be brought in conflict with the freedom of Elections," acquiesce in, and claim for the *President*, the *right* to appoint his successor. I have seen an Administration which came into power upon the principles of *reform*, economy, and strict accountability of Public Officers, increase the expenditures from *fifteen* to *thirty-two* millions—foster corruption in every department of the Government, and for a long time refuse inquiry into alleged abuses, and, at last, attempt to stifle it, by the appointment of Committees composed of *six* to *three* against investigation. I have seen the President of the United States rebuke the House of Representatives for daring to constitute such Committee of inquiry into Executive abuse, and the doors of the Executive department *bolted* and *barred* against a Select Committee of the House of Representatives, while an Executive order was issued, directing that obnoxious members of Congress should be made to swear to their Speeches, delivered on the floor, under the Executive denunciation of being *calumniators* if they did not, and of perpetrating *perjury* if they *did swear* to the truth of charges which they had made. This I have seen and felt, for I was forced to submit to this engine of Executive torture, and sealed my belief with an oath, for which I am prepared to answer before my God and my country. And at the time this fatal blow was aimed at the freedom of debate upon the floor of Congress, the President denied to the Representatives of the people the right of inquiring into alleged abuses, and claimed for the heads of his departments the same right to withhold that evidence against themselves, which the public *archives* the, *public property* of the *people*, would furnish, which a *felon* has to conceal his own *consciousness* of guilt. I have seen the retrenches of the country used as a fund of pecuniary speculation and political corruption, in the hands of Executive Officers, while a vast Surplus was refused, for the most patriotic and useful purposes. I have seen the President assuming upon himself legislative powers, repeal a law, or joint resolution of Congress, which had stood upon the Statute book for more than twenty years, and which Congress had refused to repeal, and an odious discrimination made, requiring specie of one class of public debtors, while another was permitted to pay into the Treasury Bank Notes in discharge of public dues. I have seen this unjust and oppressive *law of the Executive* repealed by such a *majority* in each House of Congress as to place the passage of the act beyond the power of the Veto, and the President still defeat the measure by refusing to return the Bill to the body in which it originated. It might seem there was nothing left to make this the Government of *one man*; no encroachment which had not been made by the Executive upon the other departments of the Government; but I will add one more to the offensive catalogue. I have seen and had cause to know from the highest sources, that a Representative of the American people, who discharged his duty as became a freeman, was not safe from personal outrage, and that the President of the United States, the source of patronage and fountain of power, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, spoke in a manner well calculated to stimulate his followers to assault, *out-of-doors*, Members of Congress for discharging their official duties fearlessly. I have seen all this—the Executive arm growing stronger and stronger, while every other department was trembling, tottering, falling, beneath its giant blow.

But, gentlemen, I have transcended the limits which the occasion would seem to prescribe, and in conclusion, let me ask, is this the Government for which our Fathers bled in the field and toiled in the councils of the Revolution? Are we enjoying that unshackled *freedom*—Shall we transmit it to our children as we received it from our ancestors? The forms of our Government yet remain, but the spirit is gone for a *time*—it may be, *forever*! That depends upon us, upon the people. The cold skeleton of our once glorious, but now *expunged* Constitution, *remains*, but its immortal spirit has fled, it may be to implore those who gave it being, to awake, arouse and *inspire their sons*.

I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of highest regard, your very obedient servant,

BALIE PEYTON.

To Messrs. *Moses Neal, Robert Anderson, and others of the Committee.*

The 16th ultimo being designated by Mr. Peyton, at an early hour, a numerous company began to assemble; such for intelligence, integrity, and respectability of character, might truly vie with any collection ever before assembled on a similar occasion, throughout the Union. Near half past 12 o'clock, Mr. Peyton, being met by a Committee, was escorted into our Village to Mr. Fowler's long Room, where he was received amidst the cheers and gratulations of his friends. At 2 o'clock, the doors were thrown open, and upwards of 100 persons conducted by the managers to a Table furnished by Mr. H. Fowler, in a style not unworthy the character which "Old Nat. Bush" has ever sustained, over which William M. Sneed, presided, assisted by Col. E. Travers and Col. A. E. Henderson, Vice-Presidents. The cloth being removed, the generous grape juice was introduced, and the following Regular Toasts were drank:

1. *The Constitution*—May we preserve it inviolate to our descendants, as bequeathed to us by Washington and his immortal compatriots.

2. *State Rights and State Remedies*—If we have the one, common sense declares we have the other.

3. *Education*—The true prop of the Institutions of every country.

4. *The Currency*—May it never be subject to Executive control but left to find its own level.

5. *Hon. Balie Peyton*, our guest—The able, zealous and distinguished opponent of Executive usurpation—the firm advocate of constitutional liberty. Although he be now assailed by party enmity, the time will come, when all Patriots will rank him among the great benefactors of his country. (Received with many cheers.)

When this sentiment was given, Mr. Peyton rose and delivered a Speech of more than an hour's length, diffusive, humorous, strong, pathetic and highly interesting. It will be deeply regretted by all who heard it, that a copy of it could not be procured for publication. His being called thro' this county on his way from Washington, by business of a private nature, and his hurry to return home, forbade his writing it out. A description falling far short of its reality and true merits, which can be properly appreciated by those only who heard it, must therefore suffice for the public. On rising, Mr. Peyton seemed deeply affected with a sense of all those feelings which naturally arose in his mind, as he said, on seeing so large and respectable a number of his fellow citizens, thus publicly manifesting their approbation of his public services. His delivery was consequently, for a short time, slow and in a low and attractive tone of voice; until, recovering himself and roused by the deep importance of the various subjects before him, his audience were immediately and imperceptibly hurried away to the great political theatre at Washington City, in the midst of those interesting scenes that had passed in actual review during the last session of Congress. He impressively remined us of the pledges of the last Administration on its coming into office, and with how little faith, those pledges, or many of them at least, had been redeemed. He said that in contradiction to the Constitution of the Government and the spirit of our Institutions, he had seen a President come into power by the *appointment* of his predecessor; and, in a most prophetic manner, he portrayed the pompous and extraordinary scene attendant on the Inauguration. Coming into the acts and mismanagement of the various Departments of State, particularly of the one, the investigation of which had been the business of the Committee of which he had been a member, he explained in an able and satisfactory manner the *necessity* and objects of the investigation, and the *manner* in which that investigation had been conducted. While dwelling upon this part of this subject, Mr. Peyton was frequently interrupted by loud and long-continued cheering. When bringing in view those who had become willing instruments of power and corruption, he was now able and dignified, now humorous, now pungent and sarcastic, showing how he, and the Hon. Henry A. Wise, commenced drawing aside the veil of the hidden sins of the past Administration. The whole audience felt deeply and profoundly, on hearing him depict that array of power and influence, so unjustly and oppressively brought to bear against them for the purpose of stifling investigation and repelling them from the faithful performance of their official functions. Placing himself on the great principles of the Constitution and Laws, he denied the right of Executive interference with the money concerns of the Government, and maintained the right of Congress fully to supervise and inspect the various departments of State. Mr. Peyton, with much pathos, deplored the infractions of the Constitution and the Laws in these and other particulars, and in conclusion, interrogated his audience in the following impressive and eloquent manner. "Can this State of things long endure? Where is the purity of that Constitution, with so much wisdom framed, and with so much patriotism and firmness upheld and maintained by your ancestors? Its *frame*, said he, *remains*; but its *spirit* is gone—I hope above, to invoke the spirits of our Fathers to animate and embolden their sons to reinvigorate, maintain and defend it forever." He concluded by offering the following Toast:

[Let us keep the flag flying—die, but don't surrender.]

He resumed his seat, amidst loud, and enthusiastic cheering.

6. *Internal Improvements*—Rail Roads and Canals the Arteries of our country.

7. The Hon. Willie P. Mangum—A noble son of North-Carolina—Party Spirit gave Instructions—We, the People will call him again as our Representative.

8. *The Senate of the United States*—Twenty-four of its members on the 16th January 1837, adopted Black lines as their order of Knighthood—*So mote it be.*

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By William M. Sneed, President of the Day—The memory of Hampden and Sydney.

By Col. E. Travers, 1st Vice President—Our Delegation to the State Legislature—men to be relied on, in Public and private life.

By Col. A. E. Henderson, 2d Vice President—Peyton, Wise and Bell—a noble *trio*, battling in a glorious cause.

By Col. W. Roberts (sent)—Surplus Revenue. Our Senators, good partizans, are unwilling to trust the People with it; verily we say to them, their vote on the distribution clause in the Fortification Bill is not according to the vote of our Legislature.

By E. W. Hunting of Virginia (sent)—Benj. W. Leigh, the pride of Virginia's chivalry—a noble monument of her departed glory—standing sublime amidst her moral and political degradation.

By Rich'd. Bullock of Warren, invited guest—The people of the United States. May they learn to distinguish between a Patriotic Statesman and a Party leader, while it is yet time.

By Joseph Sims of Warren, invited guest—Duncan Cameron, President of the Bank of the State—too pure for the Spoils party.

By Robert B. Gilliam (M. H. C.) invited guest—Balie Peyton, and Henry A. Wise "The prosecutors whom the People desire, and the criminals dread."

By Col. C. R. Eaton (M. H. C.) invited guest—The Hon. Henry A. Wise—a true Virginia Statesman, who like the brave little band of Bruce's followers, has had to sustain the whole brunt of the contest, unaided, except by three gallant sons of the South, Peyton, Pickens, Bell, and a few others.

By Col. John E. Henderson—The majorities in the Senate of the U. States on the 20th of March 1834 and 16th Jan. 1837—the first pre-eminent for *talents, integrity* and *love of country*—the other distinguished for *sycophancy, mean servility* and *self-abasement*.

By Jos. B. Dupuy, of Mecklenburg Virginia—John C. Calhoun—The champion of State Rights, the Constitution and Nullification—Vain are the efforts of his puny assailants to conquer him—It is throwing cobwebs around the limbs of a Titan.

By Dr. H. R. Roberds, of Texas—The General Government—strictly within its constitutional limits—no Executive legislation, no Expunging Resolutions.

By Capt. W. H. Gilliam—The majority in Congress—they claim to be Republicans; I like the name but *don't* like their acts.

By Dr. Henry S. Taylor—The Tomb of Mount Vernon—it entombs our hearts.

By Col. W. H. Roberds—The Whig cause—It only requires political information to make it triumphant.

By John C. Smith, of Texas.—May God in his mercy preserve the U. States and protect Texas.

By George Burns—The gentleman who has done us the honor to preside at our board, who so long presided over our Court with so much dignity and urbanity, who represented us in the Senate of our State with so much honor to himself and benefit to his country—but ahis, who is about to leave us—William M. Sneed—ultimate Remuneration.

By D. D. Cargill—Republicanism, pure and uncontaminated, as it sprung from Washington and his patriotic associates, in opposition to the modern nostrum of "*Democratic Republicanism*" as cooked by the kitchen cabinet, and served up by Andrew Jackson and a Baltimore Convention.

By Moses Neal—Martin Van Buren—once compared to the rising Sun—may he undergo a total eclipse on the 4th of March, 1841.

By Robert Anderson.—May the destinies of our country never again be swayed by office holders or office seekers.

By Maj. N. T. Green, of Va.—The memory of the late Chief Justice Henderson and Kemp Plummer two of Carolina's brightest ornaments.

By G. W. Lewis.—I wish our Congress could be composed of such men as Peyton, Bell and Wise, and then old Dick would stand no chance.

By Maj. Horace L. Roberds.—Peyton, Bell and Wise—vigilant sentinels on the Watchtower of the Constitution; while they are on the look-out, we fear no danger.

By Maj. W. T. Hargrove.—The Hon. Henry A. Wise—his fearless independence in resisting Executive corruption brings down upon him the contemptible frowns of the parasites of power, but he receives the cheering approbation of all true Patriots.

The warmth of feeling exhibited for his friends Wise and Bell, called *Mr.* Peyton up a second time to explain why Mr. Wise (who was invited) was not with us, and was resuming his seat when the eager cries of his audience—"Go on Go-on"—induced him to continue, and he in a powerful speech re-exhibited in colors more glaring the enormous corruptions and abuses among the public officers at Washington—a corruption which he and they battled against with manly firmness—abuses which should call forth the indignant rebuke of an insulted and betrayed people.

By Moses Neal—

The flag is nailed to the mast,
And we'll defend it to the last.

By Maj. Jeremy Hilliard.—The Hon. Daniel Webster—the great star in the East that guides to the cradle, in which was laid the infant Redeemer of our Political Salvation.

By John C. Taylor (M. H. S.) invited guest.—The Hon Jno. Ewing of Ohio—once a common laborer—now in the front rank of American Lawyers and Statesmen—a beautiful commentary upon our Institutions.

By James L. Scruggins.—Our New President—may the acts of his Administration accord with the professions of his Inaugural Address—Acts speak louder than words.

By George W. Roberds.—State Rights and the sovereignty of the States—the only safe-guard of American Liberty.

By John Read.—John J. Crittenden—a worthy colleague of Henry Clay.

By John W. Smith.—The memory of the late Leonard Henderson.

By Ivey Harris.—Gen. Jackson originally, honest—but contaminated (I fear) by keeping bad company.

By Dr. Henry J. Roberds.—John C. Calhoun—the brightest Star in our political firmament; may his light long shine to direct the People to the sacred rights secured to them by the Constitution.

By J. W. Pasheall—May the time yet come when the Tiger of the South—John C. Calhoun—shall occupy the place for which nature designed him, viz. President of the United States.

By Col. C. R. Eaton.—The Hon. H. L. White—at once an emblem and a sacrifice of Political virtue.

By Col. Jno. L. Henderson.—The bold independent and talented Benjamin Watkins Leigh—a worthy Representative of the days of Henry and Madison—too pure—too honest for modern ruin-ridden Democratic Virginia.

By Maj. W. T. Hargrove.—When corruption shall cease in the Executive Departments, then will those who oppose it be duly appreciated.

By Capt. W. H. Gilliam.—John C. Calhoun—the President's letter was well directed, but it was a nerveless arm that drew the bowstring to his ear, and the luckless archer will find his poisoned shaft lying pointless at his own feet, while the noble bird at which it was aimed soars aloft a sightless distance beyond his reach.

By Richard Bullock, of Warren, invited guest—The Hon. Henry Clay—the abiding Patriot.

By Dr. H. S. Taylor.—The Goddess of Science and Literature—may she ever be propitious, as she is now, to a free and Republican people.

By Robert Anderson.—A bold resistance to aggression in whatever shape it comes.

By Col. A. E. Henderson, 2d V. P.—General Mexican Hunt, minister from Texas to this country, a native of this county.

By Maj. Horace L. Roberds.—The fair of the South so justly celebrated by virtue—may that inestimable quality ever shine forth from amongst them with native effulgence.

"They are good as they are fair,
There's none on earth above them,
Pure in thought as Angels are,
To see them, is to love them."

HORACE L. ROBARDS,
JNO. L. HENDERSON,
JEREMY HILLIARD,
ROBERT ANDERSON,
MOSES NEAL.
} Committee.

The court for the trial of Major Gates, adjourned *sine die* on the 4th inst. Major Gates and the officers composing the court have arrived in the Exit. The sentence of the court had not of course transpired, but there appears to be no doubt of the acquittal of that officer.—*Chas. Patriot.*

It is better to leave a few things, than to have a mere notice about many things.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the brig Cassenove yesterday, from Vera Cruz, we have dates from that port to the 25th March, and from the city of Mexico to the 20th. An extract from a letter, dated Vera Cruz, 29th March, states that "The excitement in the city of Mexico against the foreign merchants continues, and they were compelled to advance the Government $2,000 per day to pay the troops, as the only means of preventing them from arming the rabble and commencing a general sack of the city.—The revenues of the customs have been mortgaged to the merchants. The new tariff, which goes into operation in September, has been published, and contains many regulations to prevent smuggling.

"General Bustamente will probably be elected President. Santa Anna is not a candidate, but is quiet on his plantation near Vera Cruz."

The orders for marching an army into Texas has been revoked for the present.

"Business of all kinds is very dull, and an entire want of confidence prevails throughout the Republic!"

The papers of Vera Cruz and Mexico are liberal in their abuse of the journals of this city for supposing the immaculate and incorruptible Santa Anna could possibly have been engaged in any negotiations to destroy the integrity of Mexico. Such a thing they deem beyond the bounds of credibility, and a base calumny upon the spotless character of the "Hero of Tampico," and the "Conqueror of the Alamo." El Censor de Vera Cruz, in a glowing apostrophe to the mighty chieftain on the subject of this charge, says: "Virtue and justice will always triumph. General Santa Anna! *Thy virtue saves the* / events in which you could take no part, exonerate you from the unjust calumnies of party spirit. In due season will the scales fall from the eyes of those who have been blinded."

The same gazette gives the following account of Santa Anna's visit to Washington, and of the correspondence between him and General Jackson, while a prisoner at Columbia. The explanation is given as coming from Santa Anna himself:

"When General D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna was menaced by a troop of malefactors, (Malhechores,) who had just arrived from New Orleans, and, rioting with their companions, demanded his head while infuriated, Austin, in gratitude for having been saved by the President from the Inquisition of Mexico, into which Farias had thrown him, resolved to take measures to save his life, and to effect it, it occurred to him to restrain them by telling them that important communications with General Jackson had been commenced relative to the affairs of Texas, and, to prove to them his statements, presented to them a letter for Gen. Jackson, dictated and signed by Gen. Santa Anna, which is the same read among the documents of the accompanying supplement, (a supplement from Matamoras, containing the correspondence between the two Presidents.) The officers, and whatever else it (the letter) says, had no other object than to calm the fury of the highway robbers, (Bandoleros,) who wished to effect their design of putting him to death, and the stratagem had a marvellous effect, since it obtained the end that was desired. This was also the cause that induced Gen. Santa Anna to visit Washington, since there was no other way of liberating him than by pretending that he was going there to agree upon a method with Gen. Jackson, which would tend most effectually to obtain and sanction the independence of Texas. This is the whole mystery, object, and motive of the journey to the United States, and is the true import of the documents which have served the editors of the Commercial Bulletin, and others, to produce a suspicion of a secret treaty between General Jackson and Santa Anna. The letter of Gen. Santa Anna is, moreover, altered and modified, to suit the taste and interests of the editor of the Bee. The original does not contain at all that which is read in the copy."

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS TRUE AMERICAN.

9 o'clock, April 14, 1837.

The brig Cassenove, from Vera Cruz the 25th of March, arrived yesterday, bringing intelligence that the expedition against Texas is abandoned. The general opinion is, that Mexico will never attempt to reconquer the republic. Santa Anna is daily growing in favor with the lower classes of the people, and *there is no doubt he will yet reach the Presidential chair.* Money is scarce, and the Government cannot procure funds to pay what few soldiers have been left.

The brig Independence, destined for the Mexican navy, has been sold, and will shortly leave for Baltimore via this city.—She went ashore some time since at Key West, and having been got off, on her arrival at Vera Cruz, was bought by an American house. A French frigate had arrived. Four others were expected from Martinique. Their object was to demand a restoration of the forced loan made on the French citizens.

Poor Mexico! she is in a sad way. Intestine divisions distract her Government, while America and France threaten vengeance if prompt restitution is not made for impositions upon their citizens. What will she do? Put Santa Anna at the head of affairs. He is the only man calculated to govern his *lazzaroni* countrymen. He will satisfy the demands of France and the United States in a way that will save the honor of Mexico.

Outbreakings continue throughout the whole country, in consequence of the order

Dispensing the
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fect
terday
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and
very
dollars, in some of the
are supposed to be great
failures in the South.

New-Orleans, April
city is alarmed and
to allay the excitement, or the
will be needed more
should be.

Every man is
and every one is afraid to
may involve himself the more deeply.
is indeed a perfect paralysis in the
business, and every one stands
see what others will do.

"New-Orleans, April
"Thinking it will interest, if not
you, we have taken the earliest
ty of informing you of the awful and
disastrous crash in our commercial relations
occurred yesterday, to wit: N. & J.
our heaviest firm, Wilson, Anderson &
Carruthers & Harris, Martin, Pierson
Co., Bullett, Ship & Co., H. & H.
and the confirmation of the
of Buchanan & Hagan, and Hagan &
vin. These heavy failures will
merous small houses. Upon $15,000,
and report for the whole failures
$27,000,000. Some banking
it is feared will go. Cotton
—5 cents was offered for fair
nessee and North Alabama.
without purchasers."

Mobile, April 14.—*Remarks.*—
on business, transacted in market.
is a little trade to be seen going on
and there, but it is mournful even to
upon that, as it leads to comparison
Where nine-tenths of the merchants
city, which until recently flourished
prospered beyond all others of its
have suspended payment, it is enough
despond the stoutest hearts. But
one gleam of consolation after all.
can scarcely see worse times for
and if we are fairly at the bottom
wheel, it may turn, and we go up.
our friends abroad may rely upon
have "tight" times here.

Baltimore, April 13.—Our friend
the Richmond Compiler seems to
"truly astonishing" how Baltimore
thus far escaped the effects of the
for money. The true reason for our
ent comparatively easy condition is
found in the fact that there has existed
nose of the wild speculative spirit
has manifested itself elsewhere, and
although there has been some discon
arising from the deranged state of
other cities, the Business of Baltimore
been legitimate, and, it is believed, is
to the core.—*American.*

From the Salem (Mass.) Gazette.

We regret to learn that the failure
several houses in New York, extensively
engaged in the Shoe Business, has occa
ed a great number of failures in Lynn,
has effected the other shoe manufac
towns in this country to some extent.

An interesting trial took place on Tu
day, the 4th instant, in our Circuit Co
in a case in which the celebrated Mrs.
Royal was a party concerned. Mr.
ney Parsons indicted by the Grand Jury
taking summary satisfaction on the fair
for sundry caustic applications of the
editorial, in the Paul Pry, a paper con
ed lately by Mrs. R. Mr. Barney not
ing the fear of the Press before his
and being somewhat intoxicated, did,
most ungallant style, approach the
person of the Editress, and did, not he
the fear of the costs of suit and various
er legal liabilities before his conscience,
only seeing his Royal Critic before
twinkling orbs, raise an article of
hue and pliant body, denominated a
skin, for the purpose bought, over the
of the fair Ann, and apply in the most
entific manner, the aforesaid weapon to
shoulders.

The learned counsel for the plaintiff
marked, with philosophical precision,
Mr. Barney Parsons should, for the fut
bear in mind that excellent old English
lad, sung by old people to children:—

"Barney leave the girls alone."

This interesting and important trial
not conducted amidst the tears of the
ence, and Mrs. Royal sat apart, perfect
unconcerned, and like her mother Eve,
apples, while Barney Parsons, who in
endeavored to make an eloquent speech
to undergo like Adam of old the punish
of the law of the land. Barney was
tenced to pay a fine of five dollars; but
learn that he will be recommended to
cy.—[*Georgetown (D. C.) Metro.*]

Productive Fair.—The ladies of Ph
delphia lately held a fair for the benefit
the blind, from which they realized $10,

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

Friday, May 5, 1837.

☞ *The Money Pressure.*—Great distress still exists at the North on account of the pressure in the Money Market, and failures are taking place almost daily and hourly. With all this before him, the Editor of the Washington Globe some time ago made the assertion that there was "no pressure which any honest man should regret." It also appears from an article in the same paper, that the Government, not satisfied with the injury already inflicted on the commercial community, *by the "experiment" on the Currency*, intends still to persist in defying the laws of trade, even by locking the Surplus Revenue up in vaults the specie of the country into the Mint. The announcement of this intention has had the effect, says the New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, "*of shutting every door of hope*, and *of throwing the business community into the deepest despondency.* No man of sense can now dream of better times, till one-half of the merchants are ruined. No sooner was this article generally read in this city, as copied into some of the city journals, than its effect was visible in all operations, and particularly in stocks, which have gone down rapidly. Every thing is dead about Wall street is gloomy. People look as if some terrible calamity had overtaken them; as if the plague or the cholera were among them, and all are saying, that if the Government, with its immense surplus, its control of the currency, and its political power, is bent upon making the country bankrupt, they must bow to its Juggernaut car. A crisis like this, in any great city of Europe as large as New York, would bring about a rebellion against the Government thus oppressing it; but it is the beauty of the American People that they submit with resignation to political calamities, strong in the belief that, in due time, the intelligence of the Public will right every thing at the Polls."

☞ *A word to all Trades.*—It will no doubt be remembered by many, that Gen. Jackson, while engaged in his crusade against the Bank of the United States, declared that "all men who did not approve of 'increased capital' ought to break." What an expression for a President of the United States! In this land of great civil privileges, and where the poorest citizen stands the same chance of being elevated to honorable stations with the richest, we ask how can the poor to rise but by the assistance of "credit." Because a man is born poor according to the doctrine of the "Greatest and Best" he must remain so. No doubt there are many men in this country who would act upon this principle and never let a poor man rise to any station above the one in which he was born—but thanks to the enlightened policy of our forefathers we all have the same inducements to stimulate us to action. And to show still further the erroneousness of such a sentiment, we invite attention to the following article from the N. Y. Gazette:

A WORD TO ALL TRADES.

We address ourselves directly to the thinking and intelligent mass of our people of all trades, callings and professions, and ask them how are we to get on without *credit*? ☞ *Credit is the poor man's capital to begin with!* Every one starting in life is not so fortunate as to possess gold and silver. How would our mechanics, and traders, and retailers, through all grades of business, be able to begin, without the aid of credit? Credit is the evidence of good character—good character for honesty, integrity and industry obtains credit—obtains loans to begin business with, and with it, the man applies his industry and makes capital in turn. If you destroy credit, of what use is character? If no one is to be trusted, we come down to the condition of the people of barbarous nations.

We have now an evidence of the effect of the destruction of credit most inhumanly advocated by those who from ignorance of the natural result, or from a malignant spirit aided by pride of opinion, have brought us to a point of suffering unequalled in our history.

It is worse than nonsense to talk of aristocracy—the course of nature in such that all cannot be in the same situation. We all stand towards each other in a community, as the members of a private family stand towards each other. Let a calamity fall on the heads of families and what becomes of the children? Strike down the power of a farmer or a lawyer, or a store, or a shop, or a factory, and what becomes of the numbers employed by him? One is dependent upon the other—the employer and the employed—they live and prosper by each other. The vile political cry of down-trodden, of Rich against the Poor, of Poor against the Rich, is now meeting its merited reward. The political office holders and public leeches, who have carried that preacher to the end cause the offices." They will find if they have not already found, that the people are not as ignorant as they presumed they were. The people find that a blow struck at employers falls with tenfold severity on the employed.

Strike down the merchant, and what becomes of the ship-builder, the rigger, the sail maker, the cooper, the cabinet maker, the editor, the cabinet maker, the chair maker of persons finding lucrative employment when the merchant prospers?

The cause may be said of the speculators of all grades—the manufacturer—the farmer—the planter.

Destroy credit, and what would become of the large and valuable class of retailers and traders of all descriptions who begin on this capital? Credit we repeat, is the poor man's capital—destroy it, and he is in fact a slave to those who are born rich: and yet we are told from high places "THAT THOSE WHO HAVE NO BORROWED CAPITAL SHOULD BREAK." They who first propagated this doctrine should bear what the great Franklin has written on this subject. No one will say he was an enemy to the poor man.

We congratulate our people, however, that they show themselves not entirely destitute of practical intelligence. They have to be sure, been for a time misled by those who have enjoyed their favor, but the great and inevitable principles of truth are now reverted to, and we mistake much the signs of the times, if a few short months does not teach those in high places a lesson through the ballot boxes that will make them shake in their shoes, and caution them for the future how they dare to presume upon the ignorance and not regard the intelligence of a people.

☞ The following *jeu d' esprit* appeared in the New York Courier and Enquirer the day after the close of the late three days' political revolution in that city:

FOR SALE, OR TO LET—That well known *Tontine Stand*, situated at the corner of Frankfort and Nassau streets, heretofore somewhat celebrated as the Head Quarters of the "Equila Party," and known by the name of TAMMANY HALL, where "entertainment" for the freemen of the United States has been for years past served out "on the European Plan." Recent events of a very unexpected character have determined the occupants to seek other quarters, and the building will be let at a bargain, and possession given immediately.

N. B. The coal hole will be reserved for the occupancy of some of the *sleeping* partners in the late concern.

N. B. No. 2. The stock of beer on hand, together with the transparencies and the Grand Sachem's chair, will be thrown in gratis. Apply without delay to the

DIRECTORS OF THE 7th WARD BANK,
or to the *Three Tony Lumps* Down Town.

☞ The *Albany Evening Journal*, says—When Gen. Jackson removed the Deposites from the U. S. Bank, St. John, & Co. Wall street Brokers, were employed to manage the Domestic Exchanges of the country. This House is numbered among the recent failures. It would seem, therefore, that the "Experiment" does not work well even with those who were to furnish "*a better Currency.*"

☞ *Truth in a Nutshell.*—The following remarks are copied from the Louisville Public Advertiser. We say their is too much truth in them—"speculation has become too much the order of the day." Those who are doing well want to do better—and those who wish to make a fortune without laboring for it—think that by engaging in extravagant speculations to reap a golden harvest, but such are too often disappointed and find themselves bankrupts before they know it.

"We legislate too much concerning the Currency—talk too much about Banks, and rely too much on them. They are, to a certain extent, necessary to commerce and manufactures, but useful only to that extent. There exists, however, an overweening desire to get money without laboring for it. This is the great error of the age, which has given birth to the mania for speculation, and kept up the *cry for* "more Banks."

☞ We seldom open a southern paper but we see some statement of rencontres between individuals, and that one or the other is dangerously wounded or killed. This practice is even getting into some of the Colleges. The Tuscumbia, North Alabamian states that some difficulty arose between two of the students of La Grange College in that county, which resulted in the death of one of them from a wound inflicted with a Bowie-knife. How long will a civilized community tolerate such conduct? The practice of going armed with Bowie knives, pistols, &c., is becoming so common that nothing but a law prohibiting persons going armed under a heavy penalty will put a stop to it.

☞ *More Indian Hostilities.*—The Tuscumbia North Alabamian says, "We have reports of some fresh hostilities in the Creek country, said to be perpetrated by Indians who have never come in, assisted by some who had escaped from the emigrating party."

☞ *New Post Offices in North Carolina.*—Sergeantsville, Caswell county, Wm. Richardson, P. M. Collectsville, Burke county, Levi Lazton, P. M. Globe, Burke county, Joh Moore, P. M. Perkinsville, Burke county, Wm. A. Perkins, P. M. Sugar Grove, Ash county, John Mast, P. M. Hammond's Store, Anson county, Patrick Hammond, P. M. Diamond Hill, Anson county, William Perry, P. M. Trap Hill, Wilkes county, Thos. Crompler, P. M. Oak Forest, Iredell county, John P. Bell, P. M. Pigeon River, Haywood county, Jas Moore, P. M.

New Postmasters.—William M. Miller, Poplar Row, Rutherford county. David Maxwell, Maxwell's Store, Mecklenburg county. Langdon C. Hubbard, Clinton, Sampson county. John Moody, Narrowsville, Montgomery county. Winchester Pegram, South Point, Lincoln county. James Hamblin, Cathey's Creek, Buncombe county.—John M'Mesty, Limestone, Buncombe county.

☞ We stated week before last, upon the authority of the N. York Expess, that the Whigs in Connecticut had succeeded in electing 3 Members of Congress—we since learn that this is not the case—the Van Buren men having carried the whole Congressional delegation, but by diminished majorities. The State Legislature is composed of 134 Van Buren men to 87 Whigs.

The Charleston Courier of the 27th ult. says, "We observe that a Steam Engine, with all the necessary apparatus for coining, intended for the Branch Mint of the U. S. at Charlotte, N. C. was received here by the Langdon Cheves, from Philadelphia, and is now being reshipped by the steamer Camden, for Camden, where it will be transported by land to the place of its destination."

From the Raleigh Register.

Appointments by Governor Dudley.—Reuben Deaver, Esq. Surveyor, and N. J. King, Esq. and Col. John Clayton, Commissioners, to superintend the surveying the *Lands*, recently acquired by Treaty from the Cherokee Indians.

Causes of the Pressure in the Money Market.—A Pamphlet has recently appeared in England, by *Mr. John Horsely Palmer*, a Director of the Bank of England, entitled—"*The causes and the consequence of the pressure on the Money Market.*" The Pamphlet declares the deficiency of Specie Circulation in England one of the causes of pressure, and shows *that* deficiency attributable to the measures of the Federal Government and several other States, to effect a *metallic* Currency. The pressure in the Money Market accounts for the decline in Cotton, and the depreciation in the price of that article, it is as plain as mid-day, proceeds from the policy pursued by the late Administration.

Mississippi.—Things are in a horrible condition in this State, and we fear that many of the good citizens of North-Carolina, who have been tempted to desert their homes by the prospect of speedily accumulating a large fortune, have been utterly ruined by the tremendous re-action which has taken place in the price of Cotton, Land and Negroes. The Governor has issued his Proclamation, calling the Legislature together, to take into consideration the distress of the community.

The Merchants in Chicago have been thrown into a feverish excitement recently, by the discovery that *spies* were sent out by the New York Merchants to pry into their private and domestic concerns. It is thought they will hereafter go to Philadelphia for the purchase of their goods, unless New York will utterly disown any connection with the spy system, recently established. Chicago is not the only place where spies from New York may be found.

A Silver Cup was presented to Mr. R. B. Smith by the citizens of New York on the 25th ult, for his noble exertions in saving eight persons from the wreck of the ship Mexico. The Cup bears on one side, says the New York Era, a device of the ship Mexico imbedded in the sand with the waves breaking over her. Her helpless crew is seen stretching out their imploring hands. A boat is making its way to them. A few figures stand upon the beach, surrounded by masses of ice, which show the severity of the sea and the peril of the undertaking.

Single Blessedness.—We learn from the Southern Literary Journal, that there are now in Charleston, S. C. four thousand three hundred and twenty unmarried ladies between the ages of fifteen and fifty; nine hundred and seventy-one from fifteen to twenty; one thousand five hundred and seventy-eight from twenty to thirty; one thousand one hundred and twenty from thirty to forty; and six hundred and fifty-seven from forty to fifty.

MAJOR GAITES.—The Court Martial which met at Savannah to investigate the charges against this officer, have unanimously and honorably acquitted him. It is said, that the charges appeared to the court so trifling and frivolous, as scarcely to deserve the formality of a solemn investigation.

It will be recollected that General Jackson struck this officer from the roll at first without any trial; and it was only after long solicitation, that the arbitrary old man would reinstate the Major merely to allow him the poor privilege of having his conduct investigated by an impartial tribunal. The decision of that tribunal is stated above. It is now before the acting President for his approval. Whether he will consider it incumbent upon him to adhere to his pledge of "following in the foot-steps"—and reverse the sentence of the court, time must determine.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, we learn, will pay a visit to the West during the approaching month of May. He is expected to be in Maysville about the first of that month. No public man would receive in this community a more cordial and hearty welcome.—*Maysville Eagle.*

Brilliant Illustration.—On Christmas day, the following curious occurrence took place at the afternoon service in Chester (Eng.) Cathedral:—The gas that lights the cathedral burnt so faintly, as scarcely to enable the congregation to read. In the after part of the service, Handel's beautiful anthem, "The people that walked in darkness," commenced, and just as the concluding passage, "I have seen a great light," was given in full chorus, the gas burst out with amazing brilliancy to the astonishment of the congregation.

We observe it stated in the Philadelphia papers that a meeting was recently held in the county of Philadelphia by the Van Burentes, at which resolutions were adopted in favor of rotation in office, and a committee appointed to represent to the President that it was the wish of the Van Buren party of Pennsylvania that every officer who had been in office *eight* years should be removed.

We hope that the President of the United States, who knows how to place a true value upon the resolves of these *disinterested* patriots, will have the independence to pay just so much respect to them as they are entitled to; and that he will not remove even the officers who are least fitted for office (if they be known) until he is satisfied that those who are seeking their places are better qualified by nature and education for the duties which they involve.—*Nat. Int.*

Corn.—It is a little remarkable, and worthy the attention of our country friends that Corn is selling from the wagons and carts at 105 to 110 cent. This is too high, whilst it is known that there is an abundance in the country, and times are so hard. We hope to see a better supply and lower prices.—*Fayetteville Ob.*

Brutal Outrage.—A black man named Frank, who is well known about the neighborhood of Patterson, was on Saturday last tried at Hackensack, N. J. and sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison for seven years, for having assaulted a pretty looking young white woman, about 22 years of age, named Mary Cole. The monster attacked the woman, in a by-spot, about four miles from Patterson, and swore, he would take her life unless she yielded; and, in a struggle which ensued, three of her fingers were broken. Finding himself foiled, the fiend then tore one of her ear-rings out of her ear, and afterwards robbed her of her handkerchief, a pair of gloves, and a small amount of money.

Seven year's imprisonment! The wretch deserved being roasted alive.

Cherokee County.—Col. Smith the Commissioner appointed under an act of Assembly, to lay off a Public road from Franklin, Macon County, through the Cherokee Nation to the Georgia line, has taken the oath required by the act, and is proceeding to discharge the duties assigned him. We trust that he may be successful in making the location on the most practicable route, as it will be a road of great importance to that section of country; passing as it will through that portion of the Cherokee Country, within the limits of North Carolina, containing a large body of the most fertile lands in the State, which will soon come into market, and afford a retreat for those of our citizens, who are desirous of moving to a new country, affording fertile lands, fine range and delightful climate. We hope that this country will in some degree, arrest that tide of emigration, which has been flowing from old North Carolina, for the last two years, and draining her as it were of her very substance; in fact, many of our citizens have already moved in and settled on the public lands; and we have no doubt the population will soon be sufficient to entitle them to a separate county. The new county is proposed to be called Cherokee and the county seat, Junaluskie, after the hero of the Battle of the Horse-shoe.—*Rutherford Gazette.*

The Sublime.—A short time since, two gentlemen were crossing the Hickory Nut Gap, and being forcibly struck with the grandeur of the scenery, one of them burst forth in the most sublime strain, "it is grand, magnificient and awfully sublime"; the other added "and Lord what a glorious place for Opossums." We think this was verifying the old adage that "the sublime and ridiculous are closely allied."—*ib.*

Fatal carelessness.—At Beaufort, a few days ago, a person named Leffers met his death in the following manner. The deceased had recently been commissioned as an officer of militia, and being anxious to improve himself in the manual exercise he requested a Mr. Rogers, formerly of the army, to instruct him. Rogers complied. Leffers standing in front of him, giving the command. At the word "fire," poor Leffers fell a corpse, Rogers having forgotten that the gun was loaded! The father of the deceased was the only other witness of the tragedy, and his testimony was such, (Rogers having given himself up to the Superior Court then in session in the town,) that the unfortunate perpetrator of the deed was immediately discharged by the judge.—*Newbern Spectator.*

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—We learn from the Philadelpeia Gazette that Mr. Sparks is now in that city engaged in researches for papers and facts relative to Benjamin Franklin. A true and full account of the long career of this eminent man, from the starting place to the goal, would be a public benefaction, and a work worthy of Mr. Sparks.

Sang Froid.—A criminal got asleep in the box, and was jogged by an officer to hear his sentence. The judge appointed a day when he should be hanged by the neck until he was dead. The condemned man gaped and opened his eyes while the sentence was pronounced, but as soon as it was concluded, said reprovingly to the officer who had awakened him, "Is that all?" and immediately fell asleep again.—*Pearl.*

Extraordinary Calf.—Mr. S. Smith, an enterprising breeder of blooded cattle in Fayette county, Kentucky, lately sold to Mr. Mastin Smith a short horned bull calf, 11 months old, weighing *one thousand forty five pounds!* This is said to be the largest animal of the kind of his age ever raised in this country. His beauty of proportion is said to be extended.

We are authorized to announce Dr. JAS. T. J. VEST as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JENNINGS B. KERR, as a candidate for the Office of Superior Court Clerk, at the ensuing August Election.

We are authorized to announce, BEALE GATES, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election, for the Office of County Court Clerk, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce PEARSALL THOMPSON, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election, for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorized to announce Capt. H. D. W. ALEXANDER, as a Candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk, at the ensuing Election.

Preservation of the Teeth.

DR. PLEASANTS having arrived, would respectfully suggest to those who may wish to avail themselves of his services, the propriety of a speedy application, as his stay will be short. He can be consulted at his room at Col. Alexander's Tavern, when not out on professional engagements.

May 4th, 1837.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. M. Morrison & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and as it is impossible for any business to be conducted without money, we hope our friends, with long standing accounts, will please call and give us a little. We return our thanks for the liberal patronage received.

J. M. MORRISON.
R. R. TAYLOR.

May 1st, 1837. 46†

The Subscribers

Having associated themselves together, respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that the business will be continued by them under the firm of Morrison & Harris, at the old stand, 4 doors North east of the Courthouse, where they have just received, a large and splendid assortment of

Spring and Summer
GOODS,

lately purchased for cash in the cities of Philadelphia and New York, which they offer to the inspection of their friends.—We are determined to sell our goods low to punctual dealers, and we will in all cases make a larger discount for *CASH* than has heretofore been made in this place.

Mr. R. R. Taylor will continue to do business for the present firm.

J. M. MORRISON.
S. A. HARRIS.

May 1st, 1837.

—ALSO—

A large quantity of **Bacon** for sale at the Store of Morrison & Harris, which will be sold on good terms for cash.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at the April Court as Executor of Moses Neely, dec'd., requests all those indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately; and all those having claims to present them properly attested within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAS. B. KNOX, *Executor.*

April 27, 1837. 3w†

ATTENTION!
Town Company.

YOU are ordered to parade in Charlotte, on Saturday the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped according to law, for the purpose of drill.

J. D. SMITH, *Capt.*

May 4, 1837.

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, living 7 miles from Charlotte, a small Bay Filly, two years old this Spring, no marks, if any recollected. Whoever will return the said Filly, or give any information so that she can be had, shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble. Information to be left at Capt. Jas. R. Neely's Tavern.

JAS. ROBERSON.

May 3, 1837. 44 1p

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg County, about the 1st of October last, a negro man by the name of JIM, aged about 27 years, and about 6 ft. high, of a yellow complexion. He was purchased of Darling Love, of Cabarrus county, and I suspect he is lurking about Reed's Gold Mine, in that county. I will give the above reward to any person that will apprehend, or lodge him in any jail, so that I get him.

JOHN K. HARRISON.

March 2, 1837. 44tf

SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

Executed in the shortest & boldest Styles, by

E. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, April 26, 1837. 43tf

Just in Time!

THE Subscribers have just received from the cities of New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

of the latest styles and approved patterns. They are determined to sell as low as either sells, and will in all cases make liberal discounts to persons paying Cash. They wish their friends to call and "take a peep" at their STOCK. Any person buying goods by the piece shall have bargains. They also wish it distinctly understood, that they are the General Agents for selling

Dr. Peters' Anti-Bilious Pills,

that they receive them from head quarters and are warranted to be genuine. Any person can be supplied by the quantity at a small advance.

—ALSO ON HAND—

Dunkin's celebrated Gunpowder, Best Rio and Laguira Coffee, St. Croix Sugar and Salt, with many other articles in our line. Please call and see.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Charlotte, April 28, 1837. 43tf

Pay your Taxes!!

THE Taxes for the year 1836 is now due and ready for collection, and persons interested are informed that they must be paid in Specie or North Carolina Bills, as this is the only kind of money that will be taken from me in payment of the State Tax.

D. McCONNAUGHEY, Sheriff.

April 26, 1837. 43tf

Credit Sale.

ON Monday, the 15th of May next, I will sell on the premises, the

Valuable Plantation,

formerly owned by Frederick Dinkins, on the waters of Sugar Creek, and on the road leading from Charlotte to the Old Nation Ford, containing about 350 acres, adjoining the lands of Col. Augustus Alexander, Mrs. Susannah Smartt, Mrs. Obedience Dinkins, H. R. Glover, and Maj. B. Wellborn, subject to the widow's dower, for the benefit of partition among the heirs. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security.

By order of Court,

D. E. DUNLAP, c. c. c.

April 21, 1837. 185—Price adv. $1.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Godfrey Williamson, dec'd., are requested to make immediate payment. No indulgence can be given. All those who have claims against said estate, will present them properly attested, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, } Exors.
WILLIAM JAMISON, }

April 25, 1837. 145

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Phineas S. Dewey, dec'd., all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to come forward and present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

SILAS DEWEY, Executor.

April 25, 1837. 145

Once More!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, that he has added to the Livery-Stable Concern more Horses and Carriages, and feels confident that he can accommodate all who may with private conveyance from Charlotte. He also keeps

Saddle Horses.

Terms of hire reasonable.

E. F. BOYD.

April 22, 1837. 43tf

N. B. The subscriber also keeps for the accommodation of the Travelling Public,

Corn, Fodder, Hay, Meal, &c.

for Sale. Call at the Post Office.

E. F. B.

NOTICE.

I WILL sell at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday of May next, being the 22d day, the Plantation on which the Rev. Samuel Caldwell died, one mile north of Sugar Creek Church, and containing upward of 200 acres of land, on which is a good Brick Dwelling House and necessary outhouses, and on which is an excellent meadow of from five to ten acres, and fifty or perhaps one hundred acres of cleared land. I will sell the above property for Cash, to satisfy certain claims, for the payment of which it is conveyed to me in trust.

J. M. HUTCHISON, Trustee.

April 12th, 1837. 44tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BRIDGE FAREWELL.

Why do I weep? to leave the vine
Whose clusters o'er me hung?
The myrtle tree, oh! tell it mine!—
The flowers I love so long,
A thousand thoughts of all things dear,
Like shadows flow me sweep,
I leave my sunny childhood here,
Oh, therefore, let me weep!

I leave thee, sister! we have played
Through many a joyous hour,
Where the silvery gleam of the olive shade
Hung dim o'er fount and bower.
Yet I thee visit I, by season, by chart,
In songs in prayer, in sleep,
Many hours on me may be more—
Kind sister, let me weep!

I leave thee, father! Eve's bright moon
Must now light other feet,
With the gathered grapes, and the lyre in tune
Thy homeward steps to greet.
Thou in whose voice, in whom thy child,
Lay locks of love so deep,
Whose eye o'er all my youth hath smiled—
I leave thee! let me weep!

Mother! I leave thee!—on thy breast
Pouring out joy and woe;
I have found that holy place of rest,
Still changeless,—yet I go!
Lips, that have hushed me with your strain,
Eyes, that have watched my sleep?
Will earth give love like yours again?
Sweet mother! let me weep!

ANECDOTES.

Mr. Marshall, author of the treatise on sanctification, in his early years was under great distress for sometime, through a consciousness of guilt and a dread of the divine displeasure. At last mentioning his case to Dr. Thomas Goodwin, and lamenting the greatness of his sins, that able divine replied "you have forgotten the greatest sin of all, the sin of unbelief in refusing to believe in Christ, and rely on his atonement, and righteousness for your acceptance with God." This word in season banished his fears. He looked to Jesus, and was filled with joy, and peace in believing.

True peace of mind.—A friend once asked Professor Francke, who built the orphan house at Halle, how it came to pass that he maintained so constant a peace of mind. The benevolent, and godly man replied, "By stirring up my mind a hundred times a day. Wherever I am, whatever I do, I say, Blessed Jesus have I truly a share in the redemption? Are my sins forgiven? And I guided by thy spirit? Thine I am—wash me again, and again. By this constant converse with Jesus, I have enjoyed serenity of mind, and a settled peace in my soul."

Much labor, but no profit.—Walking in the country, (says Wm. Jay of Bath) I went into a barn, where I found a thresher at his work. I addressed him in the words of Solomon, "My friend, in all labor, there's profit." Leaning upon his flail, and with much energy he answered, "No sir, that is the truth, but there is one exception to it, I have long labored in the service of sin, but I got no profit by my labor." "Then you know somewhat of the Apostle's meaning, when he asked, what fruit had ye then in those things of which you are now ashamed." "Thank God," said he, "and I also know that now being made free from sin, and having become a servant unto righteousness I have my fruit unto holiness, and the end everlasting life."

Farmers' Inn.

THE subscriber having recommenced business at the above stand, hopes that his former friends and patrons will still oblige him by calling. His Table will be supplied with as good fare as the market will afford, and his STABLE equal to any in this place.

JAMES R. NEELY.

March 30, 1837. 39tf

The Elegant and Thorough-bred HORSE McDUFF,

WILL stand the ensuing Season at the following places, viz: at the Charlotte Hotel on the 6th of March next, and on the 8th March at R. People's Store, in Providence Settlement, and at T. R. Corpton's Store, Lancaster District, S. C., on the 10th and 11th March, and from thence to Charlotte every 9th day during the season, and will render service at the low price of $12 the single leap; $20 the Season; $30 to ensure a Mare to be in foal, which shall be due as soon as the fact is ascertained or the property changed, with 50 cents to the Groom in every instance. Every care and attention will be paid to prevent accidents, but I will not be liable for any. McDUFF is a beautiful sorrel, fifteen hands and three inches high, in fine health, rising eleven years old. In appearance and purity of blood, he has but few equals. The season to commence the 1st of March, and end the 15th of June.

Pedigree.—McDUFF was got by the celebrated Race Horse Washington, he by Timoleon, and Timoleon by the justly renowned horse Sir Archy. Washington's dam was the celebrated Ariadne by the imported Citizen. McDuff's dam was Col. R. H. Jones's fine bred mare Perfection, who was by Sir Archy, her dam by Bail's old Florizel, (the best race horse in America of his day,) her grand dam by Bell Air, her g. g. grand dam by Celer, g. g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Why-not.

For Performances on the Turf, see handbills.

WM. P. JOHNSON.

Smithborough, Anson Co. Feb. 1837. 40tf

New Spring and Summer Goods.

The Subscribers

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they are now receiving their Spring supply of

GOODS,

lately purchased in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, which consists in part of the following articles:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Claret, Green and Invisible Green, } Cloths
Low priced do. }
Plain Black, Cassimere and Silver Drab, } Cassimeres,
Some few Sattinets,
Bl'k and col'd Florentine and Crape Camblets, for Gentlemen's Coats and Pantaloons,
Brown Linens and Linen Drillings,
Plaid Linens, a new article for Summer Pantaloons
A good assortm't. of Marseilles and Valentia } Vestings,
Superfine Black Velvet do.
Black Prodevas, Italian Gro de Swiss, } Silks,
Sinchaw and Sarsnet do.
Black Italian Satin do.
Colored, Plain and Figured Satin do.
A good assortment of Colored, Plain and Figured Gro de Nap. } do.
A good assortment of Ladies Dress Handkerchiefs and Veils,
A splendid assortment of Printed Muslins and Lawns,
Black Bombazines,
Plaid and Plain Cambrics,
Bishop's Lawn and Swiss Muslin,
A general assortment of Sheets and Bleached Domestics,
Cotton and Linen Sheetings and Shirtings,
Damask Table Cloths and Diaper,
A splendid assort. of English, French and American } Prints
Furniture do.
A general assortment of Stocks, Linen Collars and Bosoms,
White and Black Silk Hose and half Hose,
White and Black Cotton do. Silk Cloak do.
Ladies plain Straw, Leghorn, Tuscan and Imitation Tuscan } Hats,

Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee, Brown & Loaf Sugars,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS, Shoes, Boots, Pumps, Saddles, Bridles,

Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Glass and Queensware,

—ALSO—

Dr. Peters' celebrated **ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,**

together with other articles not enumerated.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. ☜

The subscribers return their sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal encouragement they have received heretofore, and they assure them that they will continue to sell Goods as low, either for cash or on time, to punctual dealers, as they can be purchased in this section of country. Purchasers would do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. All we ask, is to "call," hear prices and judge for yourselves.

A. & W. ALEXANDER.

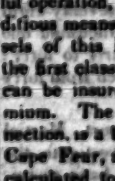
Charlotte, April, 1837. 42tf

LINE OF PACKETS FROM NEW YORK TO FAYETTEVILLE.

THE Subscribers inform the Merchants of the Interior and the public generally, that the above Line is now in successful operation, and offers a direct and expeditious means of transportation. The vessels of this Line, 5 in number, are all of the first class; and Goods shipped by them can be insured at the lowest rates of premium. The Steamer Wilmington, in connection, is a boat of fine construction for the Cape Fear, and with her Tow Boats well calculated to give despatch. All persons shipping Goods by the above Line will please hand a list to the Agents at New York.

HALLETT & BROWN, Agents at New York,
WM. DOUGALL, Agent at Wilmington,
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Agents at Fayetteville.

FORWARDING AGENCY.



THE Subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the

Forwarding Way,

and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large **Ware Houses** at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding **Goods**, apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from Fire.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN,

Refer to Fayetteville.
Mr. J. J. Blackwood, Charlotte,
Messrs. Barringer & Phifer, }
" J. F. & C. Phifer, } Concord.
" Phifer & Moss, }

Fayetteville, April, 1837. 42tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Wm. Carolan are informed that his Books and Notes are in the hands of the subscriber. All persons indebted are notified, that if they are not settled immediately, that proceedings will be taken for their collection.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Feb. 22, 1837.

Blank Bank Notes FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Drs. Thos. Harris & P. C. Caldwell

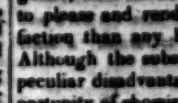
HAVE associated themselves in the

Practice of Medicine,

and pledge themselves to devote their entire attention to the several branches of their profession. There will be no additional charge for consultation in any case. One or the other may always be found at the shop heretofore occupied by Dr. Harris.

March, 1, 1837. 39tf

The Aymmetrical and Thoroughbred Horse SWEEPER,



WILL stand the ensuing Season, at the stable of the subscriber, one and a half miles North of Welch's Mill, nine miles west of Concord, and about twelve miles Southwest of Charlotte, on the public road leading from Camden and Cheraw to Statesville, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, and will be let to Mares at the following rates: *Five Dollars* the single leap, to be paid whenever service is rendered; *Ten Dollars* for the Season, to be paid at the expiration of the Season; and *Fifteen Dollars* to ensure a Mare to be with foal. In every instance, parting with or transferring the Mare forfeits the assurance. SWEEPER will be regular at his stands, (public days and unavoidable circumstances excepted.) All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents of any kind, but I will not be liable for any that may happen. The Season to commence the 20th of March, and end the 20th of June.

Description.—SWEEPER is a very rich mahogany bay, with black legs, mane and tail, nine years old next October, of extraordinary muscular power, sixteen hands high, and for extraction or parentage inferior to no horse in this section of country. It is deemed unnecessary to say much as to his form and muscular power—he will show for himself.

Pedigree.—SWEEPER was foaled and raised in Western Virginia. He was sired by Roger's Roanoke, he by the renowned old Sir Archie. Roanoke's dam was by Mark Anthony, grandam by Pantaloon, g. g. dam by Wildair, g. g. g. dam by Sweeper, who was by the imported horse Sweeper. Sweeper's dam was by General Jackson's celebrated race horse Truxton, and he by the old imported Diomede, grandam by Medley.

The subscriber embraces this opportunity of thanking the citizens of Cabarrus and Mecklenburg for the liberal patronage heretofore given him, and flatters himself he can accomodate them with a horse as a foal-getter, that in every respect is calculated to please and render more universal satisfaction than any horse he has ever kept. Although the subscriber labors under the peculiar disadvantage of not having the opportunity of showing his horse to his friends and former customers sooner, he fondly cherishes the belief that from the superiority of Sweeper and the accomodation of terms, he will merit a liberal share of patronage. The stallion Sweeper has but very recently arrived in these parts from Western Virginia. The subscriber confidently recommends his friends and former customers who have Mares to put, to call on him, see his horse, and judge if he is not worthy of patronage.

ELAM S. HARRIS.

Cabarrus county, March 17, 1837.

P. S. The correctness of the Pedigree of Sweeper is certified, warranted, and vouched for as above, by

GEORGE H. PHELPS, AND Maj. THOMAS ALLEN. Both of Western Virginia.

N. B. Persons residing at a distance and wishing to put mares, will be accomodated on as reasonable terms as at all practicable.

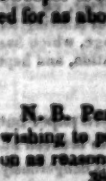
38tf E. S. H.

For Rent,

THE Shop between Mr. Graham's and Mr. Cohen's, lately occupied by George as a Shoe Shop. Possession giving immediately. For particulars, enquire at this office.

Jan. 20, 1836. 31tf

House and Lot for Sale.



THE subscriber, offers for sale his House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, on Church St. The house is large, of good materials, built by a good workman, and the most convenient in the town; it has all necessary out buildings attached to it, together with a good Garden and Well.

—ALSO—

Some new Furniture.

For further particulars, enquire of Pearsall Thompson.

JOS. F. PRITCHARD.

Nov. 3, 1836. 18tf

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 9th inst., a Negro boy named *GEORGE*, about 18 or 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Wethers, of Brunswick co. Virginia, who sold him to George Rainey, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, Jailor.

Dec. 12, 1836. 34tf

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

Heavy Cl... Tobacco on hand, and Heavy ... Cash or ...

Le... inhabi...

Charl...

NEW GARDEN SEED ...

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has ... Cabinet Making Establishment, at his house, four doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to secure a share of the public favor.

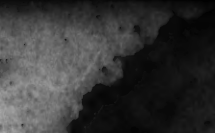
The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing Furniture of any description to call and see his ...

ARCHIBALD HILL.

Dec. 6, 1836. 35tf

N. B. All articles in the above line ... repaired on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S



EVERLASTING OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 15tf

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my ... year, I received a wound on my left leg, ... became ulcerated, and continued so until the ... of March last. It would occasionally heal ... and then break out again; last most of the ... it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied Gray's Everlasting Ointment, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and restored it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I was using exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

GRAY'S OINTMENT, for Sale at WILLIAMS & BOYD.

March 7, 1837. 36tf

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE—APRIL 20.

Brandy, Peach,	90 a 100	Iron,	5½ a 6
do. Apple,	70 a 75	Molasses,	30 a 35
Bacon,	10 a 12½	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Beeswax,	25 a	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 8
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Lard,	12½ a 15
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Linseed,	90 a 95
Cotton,	9 a 10½	Oats,	45 a 50
Corn,	90 a 100	Tallow,	9 a 10
Flaxseed,	81½ a	Wheat,	110
Flour,	8 a 8½	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Feathers,	45 a 50	Wool,	25 a 30

CHERAW—APRIL 18.

Bacon,	10 a 11½	Iron,	5 a 6
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Molasses,	40 a 50
Bagging,	18 a 25	Oats,	40 a 50
Bale Rope,	12 a 14	Rice,	4 a 5
Coffee,	12½ a 16	Sugar,	12½ a 15
Cotton,	7 a 9	Salt, in sacks,	2½ a 3
Corn,	90 a 95	do. bush.	87½
Flour from wags.	8 a	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Feathers,	40 a 45	Tobacco, manf.	10 a 12

COLUMBIA—APRIL 15.

Beeswax,	12½ a 14	Molasses, Cuba,	43 a 45
Bacon, round,	13 a 16	do Orleans,	60 a 62
Bale Rope,	12 a 14	Salt, in sacks,	3 a 3½
Bagging, hemp,	15 a 20	do in bulk,	75
do tow,	20 a 00	Sugar, loaf,	18 a 22
Cotton,	7 a 12	do brown,	10 a 13
Coffee,	15 a 17	do Orleans,	12 a 14
Corn,	87 a 91½	do St. Croix,	11 a 14
Flour, country,	12 a 14	do Havana,	16 a 18
Iron, Sweden,	6 a 6½	Tallow,	10 a 12½
do English,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	43 a 45

CHARLESTON—APRIL 15.

Apple Brandy,	38 a 45	Mackeral, No. 1,	11½ a 0
Bacon,	8 a 9	do No. 2,	10 a 0
do Hams,	10 a 00	do No. 3,	7½ a 0
Butter,	18 a 20	Nails, cut,	6 a 7
Bagging,	19 a 20	Oats,	60 a 65
Bale Rope,	11 a 13	Rice, prime,	3 a 3½
Beeswax,	18 a 22	do inferior,	2½ a 3
Cotton, upland,	12 a 13	Salt, in sacks,	2 a 2½
Coffee, prime,	12 a 13½	do in bulk,	30
do inferior,	11 a 11½	do T. Island,	35
Corn,	1 a 110	Sugar, Havana,	12 a 13
Cogn'e Brandy,	1½ a 2	do loaf,	15 a 18
Flour,	11 a 12	do brown,	9 a 9½
Holland Gin,	1 a 1½	do St. Croix,	9 a 9½
Iron, Russian,	5 a 5	do Jamaica,	12 a 13
do Sweden,	5 a 5	do N. Orleans	6½ a 7
Lard,	9 a 10	Teas,	35 a 75
Molasses, Cuba,	34 a 35	Tallow, Carolina,	9 a 10
do Orleans,	43 a 00	Whiskey,	45 a 47